

between the major cusps. Small cusps between and outside the three major cusps are added from the intermediates (Fig. 3) to the extreme marginals (Figs. 4, 6), while the ectocone, the entocone and particularly the mesocone remain easily distinguishable. Both major and minor cusps grow smaller toward the edges of the radular ribbon. The marginals have short wide reflections high up on the base of attachment. The extreme marginals usually show 13-14 cusps, including the three main ones.

The radular teeth of *Acrorbis* are similar to those of *Gyraulus*, recently studied by Meier-Brook (1983) and Burch and Jeong (1984), but the absence in *Acrorbis* of taxonomically important characters such as a penial stylet and a separate prostatic duct, and the presence of flagella on the penial sheath, show that the two genera are less closely related than suggested by their radular characteristics.

The observations described above point to the identity of *A. petricola* and *A. odhneri*, lending no support to the removal of the genus from the family Planorbidae.

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NATICA (GLYPHEPITHEMA) TEDBAYERI, A REPLACEMENT NAME

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In a recent issue of *The Nautilus* (Rehder, 1986: *Nautilus*, 100(1):38) I proposed the name *Natica (Glypheapithema) bayeri* for *Glypheapithema floridana* Rehder, 1943, not *Natica floridana* Dall, 1892.

Now Alan R. Kabat at the Museum of Comparative Zoology has kindly called my attention to the fact that the taxon *Natica bayeri* is pre-

occupied by *Natica (Naticina) bayeri* Koperberg, 1931 (Jaarboek von het Mijnwezen in Nederlandsch Oost-Indie, 59: 139, pl. 3, fig. 48) from the Pliocene of Timor, Indonesia.

I propose now to name the species found, from southeastern Florida to Brasil, *Natica (Glypheapithema) tedbayeri* Rehder.